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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/034,149	12/28/2001	Andreas Dieberger	ARC920010060US1	1632
7590	12/02/2004		EXAMINER	
Marc D. McSwain IBM Corporation Almaden Research Center 650 Harry Road San Jose, CA 95120			PITARO, RYAN F	
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			2174	
DATE MAILED: 12/02/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/034,149	Applicant(s) DIEBERGER ET AL.	
	Examiner Ryan F Pitaro	Art Unit 2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/28/01</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-30 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. The term "substantially" in claims 3,4, and 13 is a relative term, which renders the claim indefinite. The term "substantially" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. Examiner suggests omitted the word substantially.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

5. Claims 1-3,5-8,12-13,19, 21-22, 26,30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724).

As per independent claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method for managing presentation of a computer-based slide show, comprising the steps of: portraying at least some of a plurality of slides as a sequential arrangement of corresponding cells visually depicting slide data in a summary view in a graphical user interface (Figure 5);

furnishing time data describing said presentation of said slide show in said summary view (Figure 5 item 8); and selecting at least one of said slides for display in said graphical user interface (Figure 5 item 1).

As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein slides are stored in a file ([0051] lines 1-8; *electronic presentation file*).

As per claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein sequential arrangement of corresponding cells is vertically oriented on a left portion of said graphical user interface (Figure 5 item 6).

As per claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein said cells visually depict said slide data using at least one of: colors, highlighted outlines, shading patterns (Figure 5 item 6; *wherein slide 11 is outlined in black as a result of a selection process*).

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein slide data includes one of: which slide is currently displayed in graphical interface, a slide number (Figure 5 item 7), which of the slides has been displayed for more than a predetermined duration, which of the slides is a critical slide, which of the slides is an example slide, which of the slides is a hidden slide.

As per claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein slide data includes which of said slides has an enhancement portion including at least one of: a multimedia document, an animation, a hyper link, and audio file ([0051] lines 8-10).

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein time data includes at least one of an allotted presentation time for the slide show, an elapsed time for the slide show, a remaining time for the slide show (Figure 5 item 3), a total display time for each of the slides, a remaining display time for each of slides according to a predetermined schedule.

As per claim 12, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein time data is displayed in a timing window in the summary view (Figure 5 item 3).

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein the summary view is transparent ([0011] lines 10-13; *wherein the presenter's view is transparent to the audience*).

As per claim 19, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method where a hierarchy of the sequential arrangements enables depiction of an increased number of slides (Figure 5 item 6).

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein the summary view portrays a thumbnail version of a brushed slide corresponding to a brushed cell (Figure 5 item 6; *a graphical representation of slides with traversal through a scroll bar*).

As per claim 22, which is dependent on claim 21, Qureshi discloses a method wherein a selection of the brushed cell corresponding to the brushed slide causes the brushed slide to be displayed in the graphical user interface (Figure 5 item 6; *selection of slide 11 causes the display of 1*).

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein the slides are cached for faster display ([0065] lines 2-7).

As per claim 27, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi discloses a method wherein at least one thumbnail version of at least one previous slide (Figure 5 item 5) and at least subsequent slide (Figure 5 item 2) are displayed in said graphical interface in response to a presenter keystroke.

As per independent claim 28, Qureshi discloses a system for managing presentation of a computer based slide show, comprising: a computer including a cpu (Figure 1 item 120), an internal memory (Figure 1 item 130), a data storage device (Figure 1 item 140), and input device (Figure 1 item 140); and a display device (Figure 1 item 191), for portraying at least some of a plurality of slides as a sequential arrangement of corresponding cells visually depicting slide data in a summary view in a graphical user interface (Figure 5 item 6), wherein said summary view furnishes time data describing said presentation (Figure 5 item 8) and wherein at least one of said slides is selected for display in the graphical user interface using said input device (Figure 5 item 6; slide 11).

As per independent claim 29, Qureshi discloses a system for managing presentation of a computer-based slide show, comprising: means for portraying at least some of a plurality of slides as a sequential arrangement of corresponding cells visually depicting slide data in a summary view in a graphical user interface (Figure 5 item 6); means for furnishing time data describing said presentation of said slide show in said

summary view (Figure 5 item 8); and means for selecting at least one of said slides for display in the graphical user interface (Figure 5 item 1).

Claim 30 is similar in scope to claim 29, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724).

As per claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi fails to distinctly point out the arrangement of cells organized horizontally at the bottom of the interface. However, Official Notice is taken that the arrangement of cells oriented horizontally at the bottom of a graphical interface is well known in the art. Toolbars and menus comprising cells often are arranged horizontally at the bottom of the interface such as a toolbar seen in Microsoft Windows. The cells or in this case the toolbar can be moved so that it can be positioned at any edge of the interface including horizontally at the bottom edge or vertically on the left edge. Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with the current teaching. Motivation would have been to utilize space on the interface.

8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Fiveash et al ("Fiveash", US#6,717,591).

As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi fails to expressly point out updating an allotted time for each slide. However, Fiveash teaches updating an allotted display time for each of the slides being as yet undisplayed, based on a remaining time for the slide show and a count of the undisplayed slides (Column 4 lines 20-23).

Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with the teaching of Fiveash. Motivation to do so would have been so that the speaker is aware of his/her time before it expires.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Power Point 4 ("Power Point ", "*Power Point 4 Step by Step*").

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi fails to distinctly point out saving the time data to a file. However, Power Point teaches saving time data to a file (pages 249-250; *setting rehearsal slide timings*). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine Qureshi's method with the teaching of Power Point. Motivation to do so would have been so that time allocation would not have to be dynamic when giving a prepared speech.

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Blades et al ("Blades", US#5,990,888).

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi fails to disclose displaying the time data as a histogram. However, Blades teaches displaying

information as a histogram (Column 5 lines 44-47). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with the teaching of Blades. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a simple and easy to understand way of displaying the information.

11. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Media Player 7("MP7", Windows Media Player 7).

As per claim 14, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi fails to distinctly point out a visual indicator. However, MP7 teaches a method wherein the time data is depicted by moving a visual indicator (Figure 1b item 101) across a display representing an elapsed time relative to an allotted time. Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with the teaching of MP7. Motivation to do so would have been to provide an easy way of showing the time data to a speaker, so that periods of time could be expressed at a glance.

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 14, Qureshi-MP7 discloses a method wherein the elapsed time and allotted time refer to one of the slides (Qureshi, [0061] lines 4-11).

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 14, Qureshi-MP7 discloses a method wherein the elapsed time and allotted time refer to the slide show (Qureshi, [0061] lines 4-11).

12. Claims 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Tada ("Tada", US# 5,963,143).

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi fails to distinctly point out a warning for time limits. However, Tada teaches a method comprising the step of warning a presenter when a time limit is approaching by performing at least one of these steps: changing a color of a visual indicator, flashing said visual indicator, triggering an audible signal, triggering a tactile signal (Column 3 lines 34-39). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with the teaching of Tada. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a system to inform the presenter of a certain status.

As per claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Qureshi-Tada discloses a method wherein the tactile signal is generated by at least one of a vibrational bracelet, a vibrational necklace, a vibrational pager (Tada, Column 6 lines 3-4).

13. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Allen et al ("Allen", US#5,500,936).

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 1, Qureshi fails to expressly point out keystrokes for the showing/hiding of the summary view. However, Allen teaches a method wherein a presenter keystroke triggers generation of the summary view (Column 6 lines 11-14) and another presenter keystroke triggers removal of the summary view (Column 6 lines 25-30). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with the teaching

of Allen. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a simple way of accessing the interface.

14. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Bretschneider et al ("Bretschneider", US# 6,008,807).

As per claim 23, which is dependent on claim 22, Qureshi fails to distinctly point out the removal of the view after selection. However Bretschneider teaches a method wherein selection of said brushed cell corresponding to said brushed slide causes removal of the summary view (Column 5 lines 12-16; *wherein upon selection, the menu disappears as it does in most common menu driven applications*). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with the teaching of Bretschneider. Motivation to do so would have been to eliminate unneeded elements that may cause confusion on the interface.

15. Claims 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al ("Qureshi", US# 2002/0140724) in view of Logan et al ("Logan", US# 5,732,216) in further view of Bretschneider et al ("Bretschneider", US# 6,008,807).

As per claim 24, which is dependent on claim 22, Qureshi fails to distinctly point out the use of jumping markers. However, Logan teaches a method wherein if the brushed slide is not a next slide in the sequence then the summary view places a jump marker (Column 30 lines 55-63) at a departure slide. Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi with

the teaching of Logan. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a simple way of retreating to the previous slide.

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 24, Qureshi-Logan fails to distinctly point out the use of showing the interface with a keystroke. However, Bretschneider teaches a method wherein a presenter keystroke returns navigation to said departure slide causing said departure slide to be displayed and another presenter keystroke returns navigation to said brushed slide causing said brushed slide to be displayed (Column 5 lines 12-16). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Qureshi-Logan with the teaching of Bretschneider. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a simple way of displaying the different slides.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan F Pitaro whose telephone number is 571-272-4071. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm Monday through Thursday, and on alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2174

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ryan F Pitaro
Patent Examiner
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